**Yee &
Associates, P.C.**

4100 Alpha Road
Suite 1100
Dallas, Texas 75244

Main No. (972) 385-8777
Facsimile (972) 385-7766

**RECEIVED
CENTRAL FAX CENTER**

AUG 0 8 2005

Facsimile Cover Sheet

To: Commissioner for Patents for Examiner Londra C. Burge Group Art Unit 2178	Facsimile No.: (571) 273-8300
From: Stephanie Fay for Jennifer Pilcher Legal Assistant to Wayne Bailey	No. of Pages Including Cover Sheet: 29

Message:

Enclosed herewith:

• Transmittal Document; and
• Appeal Brief.

Re: Application No. **09/838,365**
Attorney Docket No: **AUS920010086US1**

Date: Monday, August 08, 2005

Please contact us at (972) 385-8777 if you do not receive all pages indicated above or experience any difficulty in receiving this facsimile.	*This Facsimile is intended only for the use of the addressee and, if the addressee is a client or their agent, contains privileged and confidential information. If you are not the intended recipient of this facsimile, you have received this facsimile inadvertently and in error. Any review, dissemination, distribution, or copying is strictly prohibited. If you received this facsimile in error, please notify us by telephone and return the facsimile to us immediately.*

PLEASE CONFIRM RECEIPT OF THIS TRANSMISSION BY FAXING A CONFIRMATION TO 972-385-7766.

RECEIVED
OIPE/AP
AUG 1 0 2005

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: **Rodriguez et al.**	§ Group Art Unit: **2178**
Serial No.: **09/838,365**	§ Examiner: **Burge, Londra C.**
Filed: **April 19, 2001**	§ Attorney Docket No.: **AUS920010086US1**
For: **Accessibility to Web Images Through Multiple Image Resolutions**	§

35525

PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE
CUSTOMER NUMBER

Certificate of Transmission Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.8(a)
I hereby certify this correspondence is being transmitted via facsimile to the Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, facsimile number (571) 273-8300 on August 8, 2005.

By: _Stephanie Fay_ _____
Stephanie Fay

TRANSMITTAL DOCUMENT

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:
ENCLOSED HEREWITH:

* Appeal Brief (37 C.F.R. 41.37).

A fee of $500.00 is required for filing an Appeal Brief. Please charge this fee to IBM Corporation Deposit Account No. 09-0447. No additional fees are believed to be necessary. If, however, any additional fees are required, I authorize the Commissioner to charge these fees which may be required to IBM Corporation Deposit Account No. 09-0447. No extension of time is believed to be necessary. If, however, an extension of time is required, the extension is requested, and I authorize the Commissioner to charge any fees for this extension to IBM Corporation Deposit Account No. 09-0447.

Respectfully submitted,

Duke W. Yee

Duke W. Yee
Registration No. 34,285
YEE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
P.O. Box 802333
Dallas, Texas 75380
(972) 385-8777
ATTORNEY FOR APPLICANTS

Docket No. AUS920010086US1 *PATENT*

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: **Rodriguez et al.** §	
§	Group Art Unit: **2178**
Serial No. **09/838,365** §	
§	Examiner: **Burge, Londra C.**
Filed: **April 19, 2001** §	
§	
For: **Accessibility to Web Images** §	
Through Multiple Image Resolutions §	

RECEIVED
CENTRAL FAX CENTER

AUG 0 8 2005

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

APPEAL BRIEF (37 C.F.R. 41.37)

This brief is in furtherance of the Notice of Appeal, filed in this case on June 9, 2005.

The fees required under § 41.20(B)(2), and any required petition for extension of time for filing this brief and fees therefore, are dealt with in the accompanying TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF.

08/10/2005 FMETEKI1 00000052 090447 09838365

01 FC:1402 500.00 DA

REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest in this appeal is the following party: International Business Machines Corporation.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

With respect to other appeals or interferences that will directly affect, or be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal, there are no such appeals or interferences.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS IN APPLICATION

Claims in the application are: 1-18

B. STATUS OF ALL THE CLAIMS IN APPLICATION

1. Claims canceled: none
2. Claims withdrawn from consideration but not canceled: none
3. Claims pending: 1-18
4. Claims allowed: none
5. Claims rejected: 1-18
6. Claims objected to: none

C. CLAIMS ON APPEAL

The claims on appeal are: 1-18

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendment after final was filed for this case.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

A.   CLAIM 1 - INDEPENDENT

Claim 1 is directed to an improved technique for displaying images in a data processing system, and in particular is directed to a technique for directly accessing alternate sizes of images in an electronic document such that a user can quickly access such alternate images without incurring processing overhead that is typical of prior techniques for providing alternate sizes of images. A key enabling feature of the present invention is providing explicit references to alternate images of an initial image within the same electronic document that contains an initial image, such that these alternate images (which are different sized versions of the initial image) can be quickly and directly accessed without incurring significant processing overhead.

As described in the Specification, beginning on page 13, line 28 and continuing to page 15, line 2 (with reference to Figure 6, all elements), an initial image to be displayed in an electronic document is identified. References to alternate images of the initial image are explicitly provided within this same electronic document, where these alternate images are different-sized versions of the initial image. The initial image is displayed, and a selector is provided for accessing the alternate images. In response to user selection, the initial image is replaced with an alternate image and the electronic document is reformatted in order to accommodate the image change.

B.   CLAIM 4 - INDEPENDENT

Claim 4 is directed to a technique for providing alternate images for an initial image in an electronic document, and provides for a new type of image tag - one having an alternate image attribute - that is used to specify an alternate image for the initial image.

As described in the Specification, beginning on page 13, line 28 and continuing to page 15, line 2 (with reference to Figure 6, all elements), an initial image to be displayed in an electronic document is identified. References to alternate images of the initial image are provided within this same electronic document, where these alternate images are different-sized versions of the initial image. The initial image is displayed, and a selector is provided for accessing the alternate images. In response to user selection, the initial image is replaced with an

alternate image using a HTML/XML image tag having an alternative image attribute that specifies the alternate image.

C.   CLAIM 11 - INDEPENDENT

Claim 11 is directed to an improved technique for accessing alternative images in an electronic document, and in particular is directed to a technique selecting an alternative image from a plurality of alternative images, where the alternative images are explicitly referenced within the same electronic document that contains an initial image that is displayed, such that a user can quickly access such alternate images without incurring processing overhead that is typical of prior techniques for providing alternate sizes of images. A key enabling feature of the present invention is providing explicit references to alternate images of an initial image within the same electronic document that contains an initial image, such that these alternate images (which differ from the original image in size and resolution) can be quickly and directly accessed without incurring significant processing overhead.

As described in the Specification, beginning on page 13, line 28 and continuing to page 15, line 2 (with reference to Figure 6, all elements), a display of an initial image in an electronic document is received. References to alternate images of the initial image are explicitly provided within this same electronic document, where these alternate images differ from the initial image in size and resolution. An alternative image is selected from this plurality of alternative images by means of a selector. A display of the alternative image is received in place of the original image.

D.   CLAIM 15 - INDEPENDENT

Claim 15 is a program product claim of similar scope to Claim 1, and the summary of Claim 1 given above is equally applicable to Claim 15, and thus is incorporated herein by reference.

E.   CLAIM 16 - INDEPENDENT

Claim 16 is a program product claim of similar scope to Claim 11, and the summary of Claim 11 given above is equally applicable to Claim 16, and thus is incorporated herein by reference.

F.   CLAIM 17 - INDEPENDENT

Claim 17 is a system claim of similar scope to Claim 1, and the summary of Claim 1 given above is equally applicable to Claim 17, and thus is incorporated herein by reference.

G.   CLAIM 18 - INDEPENDENT

Claim 18 is a system claim of similar scope to Claim 11, and the summary of Claim 11 given above is equally applicable to Claim 18, and thus is incorporated herein by reference.

GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

A. GROUND OF REJECTION 1 (Claims 1-18)

Claims 1-18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious over Scott et al. (US Patent Publication No. 2002/0000998 A1) in view of Blumberg (US Patent No. 6,708,309 B1).

ARGUMENT

A.   GROUND OF REJECTION 1 (Claims 1-18)

A.1.   Claims 1-3, 15, 17

With respect to Claim 1 (and dependent Claims 2 and 3), it is urged that none of the cited references teach or suggest the claimed feature of providing references to a plurality of alternative images of an initial image within the same document that contains the initial image, where the plurality of images are *multiple different versions* of the initial image, but having different sizes. The teachings of the cited Scott reference are keen on reducing memory requirements for storing images, and accordingly maintain a *single version* of an image, with subsequent decompression and resizing (zoom-in, zoom-out) of such single image on-the-fly to present various sizes as desired by a user. This can be seen by Scott's detailed description in paragraphs 0071-0075. For example, in paragraph 0075, it states "Referring to FIG. 5A, there is shown a thumbnail size image 20 which is extracted at a first resolution from a compressed true image and displayed on a display screen". Such image extraction from a single (true) image is expressly desired by Scott to reduce memory requirements (Scott paragraph 007). Scott expressly teaches away from the present invention in paragraph 0134, where he states:

> [0134] The method according to the preferred embodiment, and in particular using the SWEET compression technique, satisfies a number of concurrent requirements for storing and scaling thumbnails and therefore has a number of advantages. Firstly, the compression of the thumbnails allows as many thumbnails as possible to be stored in memory. This is particularly important where large numbers of thumbnails may be loaded into memory in an application where a user is for example browsing a large database of images. More preferably, a cache may be used to store thumbnails for rapid access, including multiple, different-sized decoded versions of thumbnails. Secondly, the preferred embodiment makes it possible to decompress thumbnails quickly. This provides rapid response time for users, especially in applications involving navigation of a database, such as an image database, where a user may zoom a thumbnail up or down. The method according to the preferred embodiment provides compression efficiency and decompression speed. Thirdly, the preferred embodiment provides satisfactory image quality at all sizes or scales at which thumbnails may be displayed. *This third requirement is achieved in the preferred embodiment <u>without requiring multiple compressions</u> of the thumbnails stored at varying sizes as might be required by JPEG compression*, or having a single compression of an image at the largest possible size needed and then scaling down uniformly. Thus, the preferred

embodiment does not wastefully use up more storage and memory, and is not slow.

There is simply no teaching of *providing references to a plurality of alternate images <u>within</u> the same electronic document as the initial image*, as expressly recited in Claim 1. Nor do the teachings of the cited Blumberg reference overcome this teaching deficiency. Blumberg teaches a system in which all images are removed from a document, and an imageless-document is sent to a user for co-action therewith. This can be seen by Blumberg at col. 1, line 66 – col. 2, line 5, where he states:

> The present invention overcomes bandwidth limitations for on-line proofing of pre-print jobs by using a new type of document and a new type of client/server architecture. *A standard document containing high resolution images <u>is replaced by an image-less document,</u> in which the high resolution images are removed and references to the images are substituted therefor.* The high resolution images are stored on an image server, and transmitted using an Internet protocol that interactively transmits relatively small amounts of the image data, in response to a customer's interactive viewing of a document. Specifically, the image server transmits image data used to generate a portion of an image at a specific resolution, necessary to display a portion of a page at a specific resolution requested by a customer. As the customer requests to see different portions of the page at different resolutions, the image server transmits additional image data as needed. The customer's client computer caches image data it receives, so that whenever the same image data is needed a second time it is readily available in the client computer.

And at col. 2, lines 45-54, where he states:

> In a preferred embodiment of the present invention *an original document is converted to an image-less document by <u>removing the images</u> contained within the original document and replacing them with references.* The referenced images are stored on one or more image servers on the Internet or any other suitable computer network, and may be viewed using client computers. *As the image-less document contains references to raster images, <u>rather than the images themselves,</u> the size of the image-less document of the present invention is relatively small.*

Blumberg teaches that in response to interactive user requests for viewing a requested document, corresponding IIP requests are initiated to retrieve specific images as they are not a part of the document (col. 13, lines 25-35). Thus, it is shown that Blumberg also does not teach or

(Appeal Brief Page 11 of 27)
Rodriguez et al. – 09/838.365

PAGE 13/29 * RCVD AT 8/8/2005 3:59:10 PM [Eastern Daylight Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-6/37 * DNIS:2738300 * CSID:9723857766 * DURATION (mm-ss):07-10

otherwise suggest the claimed features of identifying an initial image to be displayed in an electronic document; and explicitly providing references to alternate images of the initial image *within the same electronic document*, wherein the alternate images differ from the initial image in size and resolution, and wherein the alternate images are different-sized versions of the initial image. Thus, Claim 1 is shown to have been erroneously rejected, as a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established[1]. This claimed feature advantageously allows for providing multiple versions of a given image without having to access a new web address or changing the rest of the web page's content, as references to these multiple images are explicitly provided within the same electronic document for which the initial image is displayed.

Further with respect to Claim 1, Appellants urge that the cited reference does not teach the claimed step of "responsive to receiving user selection input, replacing the initial image with an alternate image *and reformatting the electronic document*" (emphasis added by Appellants). In rejecting Claim 1, the Examiner states that such step is taught by Blumberg as Blumberg shows that text is resized along with the image at Blumberg's Figures 4A-4C. Appellants urge that this resizing creates problems, in that the original text is lost when an image is increased in size. This can be seen by the progression of the text being displayed in these Figures 4A-4C of Blumberg. In Figure 4A, the text that is displayed is "Four score and seven years ago our forefathers ...". In Figure 4B, the text that is displayed when the image 430 of Figure 4A has been increased in size to the image 450 shown in Figure 4B has been reduced to a single word of "Fathers". Similarly, in Figure 4C, the text that is displayed when the image 450 of Figure 4B has been increased in size to the image 470 shown in Figure 4C has been reduced to a partial word of "thers". This resizing of text to an incomprehensible fashion is exactly the type of problem that the present invention overcomes with the claimed reformatting feature. Because Blumburg does not reformat the text, but instead resizes the text along with the resized image, text is lost and becomes unusable when the image is increased in size. This can be particularly

---

[1] To establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all of the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. MPEP 2143.03. *See also, In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 580 (C.C.P.A. 1974). In rejecting claims under 35 U.S.C. Section 103, the examiner bears the initial burden of presenting a prima facie case of obviousness. *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 USPQ2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Only if that burden is met, does the burden of coming forward with evidence or argument shift to the applicant. Id. If the examiner fails to establish a prima facie case, the rejection is improper and will be overturned. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 1074, 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

(Appeal Brief Page 12 of 27)
Rodriguez et al. – 09/838.365

PAGE 14/29 * RCVD AT 8/8/2005 3:59:10 PM [Eastern Daylight Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-6/37 * DNIS:2738300 * CSID:9723857766 * DURATION (mm-ss):07-10

troublesome when the user is increasing the size of the image because of some physical impairment such as a vision deficiency. Per the present invention, the document is reformatted when the initial image is replaced with an alternate image, thereby advantageously maintaining the text view within the document, as can be seen in Appellants' Specification at Figure 5 and the reformatting progression from the display of web page 500 to the display of web page 510. Thus, it is further urged that Claim 1 has been erroneously rejected, as the cited references merely teaches a resizing, and not a reformatting, of the electronic document when the initial image is replaced with an alternate image.
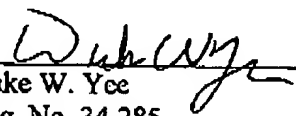
With respect to Claims 15 and 17, Appellants show error in the rejection of such claims for similar reasons to those given above with respect to Claim 1.

A.2. Claim 4

With respect to Claim 4, Appellants urge that none of the cited references teach or suggest the claimed feature of "responsive to receiving user selection input, replacing the initial image with an alternate image *using a HTML/XML image tag having an alternate image attribute, wherein the alternate image attribute specifies the alternate image*" (emphasis added). In rejecting Claim 4, the Examiner acknowledges that the cited Scott teaching is deficient as not teaching image tags, but cites Blumberg as mentioning "an HTML format", citing Blumberg Col. 6, lines 1-20. Appellants urge that this Blumberg passage merely discusses server or client processing requirements when a document is not in an HTML format, and provides no teaching or suggestion of any type of HTML *image tags*, or the use of *an HTML image tag having an alternate image attribute that specifies an alternate image*. Instead, Blumberg teaches use of explicit IIP requests that are required to be issued in order to retrieve an image file (Blumberg col. 13, lines 1-24). These IIP requests are described by Blumberg to be a new type of Internet Imaging Protocol that specifies a method for a user to request portions of an image at a specific resolution (col. 10, lines 29-31). These IIP requests are not part of the electronic document having an initial image that is displayed. Thus, the Examiner has failed to establish a prima facie showing of obviousness with respect to Claim 4, as there is no teaching or suggestion of the claimed HTML image tags having an alternative image attribute that specifies an alternative image.

In addition, and as evidenced by "The Internet Spec List" attached hereto in the Evidence Appendix, the IIP protocol used by Blumburg is a type of transport protocol standard, and is not a document markup language such as HTML. Thus, because the cited Blumberg reference uses IIP transport protocol to request images, there would have been no motivation to modify the teachings contained therein to specify alternate images using tags associated with a document markup language such as HTML. Claim 4 is thus further shown to not be obvious in view of the cited references, as there are missing claimed features not taught or suggested by the cited references.

A.3.   Claim 5

Appellants urge that none of the cited references teach or suggest the claimed feature of "wherein reformatting the electronic document comprises reflowing text around the alternate image in the electronic document to accommodate changes in image size". The claimed feature advantageously allows for preserving textual information that adjoins an image when the image gets replaced with an image having a different size. In contrast, Blumberg loses textual information since the text is resized along with the image. In rejecting Claim 5, the Examiner cites Blumberg's resizing of text along with an image teaches this claimed features. As explained above with respect to Claim 1, Blumberg teaches that text is lost when the text is resized along with an image. Thus, this resizing does not accommodate changes in image size by reflowing text around the alternate image, as expressly recited in Claim 5. Thus, in addition to the reasons given above regarding Claim 1 (of which Claim 5 depends upon), it is further shown that Claim 5 has been erroneously rejected as a prima facie case of obviousness has not been properly established.

A.4.   Claims 11, 16 and 18

With respect to Claim 11, Appellants urge that none of the cited references teach or suggest the claimed feature of "selecting an alternate image from a plurality of alternate images by means of a selector, *wherein the alternate images are explicitly referenced within the same electronic document*" (emphasis added by Appellants). In rejecting Claim 11, the Examiner states that Scott teaches "wherein the alternate images are explicitly referenced, citing Scott Para 0076, Para 0138-0139 and Figs. 4, 5A, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Appellants urge that these passages of

(Appeal Brief Page 14 of 27)
Rodriguez et al. – 09/838.365

PAGE 16/29 * RCVD AT 8/8/2005 3:59:10 PM [Eastern Daylight Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-6/37 * DNIS:2738300 * CSID:9723857766 * DURATION (mm-ss):07-10

Scott merely teach a single 'true image' that is decompressed and scaled (Scott paragraph 0072, 0139). There is no teaching of multiple alternate images that are *explicitly referenced within the same electronic document*, as expressly recited in Claim 11.

Nor does the cited Blumberg reference overcome this teaching deficiency. Blumberg has no need or other motivation to include any type of reference to multiple alternative images of an initial image *in the same electronic document as the initial image*. This is because Blumberg initially provides image-less documents, and a requested image at a requested resolution is provided by a server as requested by a user, where the server is able to appropriately scale the image (col. 9, line 35 – col. 10, line 11). Because of this run-time image generation, there would be no reason or other motivation to include references for a plurality of alternate image in the same electronic document as the initial image. Although a device may be capable of being modified to run the way [the patent applicant's] apparatus is claimed, there must be a suggestion or motivation *in the reference* to do so. *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). There is simply no motivation to modify the teachings of Blumberg to include any type of reference to multiple alternative images of an initial image *in the same electronic document as the initial image*.

Thus, Claim 11 is shown to have been erroneously rejected, as a proper prima facie showing of obviousness has not been established by the Examiner.

With respect to Claims 16 and 18, Appellants show error in the rejection of such claims for similar reasons to those given above with respect to Claim 11.

A.5.   Claim 12

With respect to Claim 12, such claim recites the claimed feature of "wherein the alternate images are explicitly referenced in the electronic document by an image tag contained within the electronic document". None of the cited references teach or suggest alternative images that are explicitly referenced in the electronic document, and therefore it necessarily follows that none of the cited references teach or suggest that alternate images are explicitly referenced in an electronic document by *an image tag contained within the electronic document*. Scott does not teach any type of image tags or electronic documents, and thus it necessarily follows that Scott does not teach an image tag contained within an electronic document. As described above with respect to Claim 4, Blumberg uses IIP transport protocol to request images of different sizes, and

(Appeal Brief Page 15 of 27)
Rodriguez et al. – 09/838,365

PAGE 17/29 * RCVD AT 8/8/2005 3:59:10 PM [Eastern Daylight Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-6/37 * DNIS:2738300 * CSID:9723857766 * DURATION (mm-ss):07-10

thus there would have been no reason or other motivation to modify the teachings contained therein to include image tags for alternative images of an initial image within the electronic document that itself contains the initial image. Thus, in addition to the reasons given above with respect to Claim 11 (of which Claim 12 depends upon), Claim 12 is further shown to have been erroneously rejected, as a proper prima facie showing of obviousness has not been established by the Examiner.

It is respectfully submitted the Claims 1-18 have been improperly rejected under 35 USC 103, as a proper prima facie case of obviousness has not been established. Appellants thus urge that the rejection of Claims 1-18 be reversed by the Board.

Duke W. Yee
Reg. No. 34,285
Wayne P. Bailey
Reg. No. 34,289
YEE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
PO Box 802333
Dallas, TX 75380
(972) 385-8777

CLAIMS APPENDIX

The text of the claims involved in the appeal are:

1.   A method for providing alternate images in an electronic document, comprising:

identifying an initial image to be displayed in an electronic document;

explicitly providing references to alternate images of the initial image within the same

electronic document, wherein the alternate images differ from the initial image in size and

resolution, and wherein the alternate images are different-sized versions of the initial image;

displaying the initial image;

providing a selector for accessing the alternate images; and

responsive to receiving user selection input, replacing the initial image with an alternate

image and reformatting the electronic document.

2.   The method according to claim 1, wherein the alternate images are cached in memory.

3.   The method according to claim 1, wherein the alternate images are stored on a server

and at least one of the alternate images is automatically downloaded from the server concurrent

with the displaying step.

4.   A method for providing alternate images in an electronic document, comprising:

identifying an initial image to be displayed in an electronic document;

providing alternate images of the initial image within the same electronic document, wherein the alternate images differ from the initial image in size and resolution, and wherein the alternate images are different-sized versions of the initial image;

displaying the initial image;

providing a selector for accessing the alternate images; and

responsive to receiving user selection input, replacing the initial image with an alternate image using a HTML/XML image tag having an alternate image attribute, wherein the alternate image attribute specifies the alternate image.

5.   The method according to claim 1, wherein reformatting the electronic document comprises reflowing text around the alternate image in the electronic document to accommodate changes in image size.

6.   The method according to claim 1, wherein the size of the initial image is preset by the user.

7.   The method according to claim 1, wherein image resolution adjusts automatically with changes in image size.

8.   The method according to claim 1, wherein the selector comprises indicators displayed on the image.

9.   The method according to claim 1, wherein clicking on the image itself provides access to alternate images.

10.   The method according to claim 1, wherein the electronic document may be used within browser, word processing, and desktop publishing applications.

11.   A method for accessing alternate images in an electronic document, comprising:

  receiving a display of an initial image in an electronic document;

  selecting an alternate image from a plurality of alternate images by means of a selector, wherein the alternate images are explicitly referenced within the same electronic document; and

  receiving a display of the alternate image in place of the initial image in the electronic document, wherein the alternate image differs from the initial image in size and resolution.

12.   The method according to claim 11, wherein the alternate images are explicitly referenced in the electronic document by an image tag contained within the electronic document.

13.   The method according to claim 11, wherein the step of selecting alternate images further comprises clicking on indicators displayed on a corner of the image.

14.   The method according to claim 11, wherein the step of selecting alternate images further comprises cycling through alternate images by clicking on the images.

(Appeal Brief Page 19 of 27)
Rodriguez et al. — 09/838.365

PAGE 21/29 * RCVD AT 8/8/2005 3:59:10 PM [Eastern Daylight Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-6/37 * DNIS:2738300 * CSID:9723857766 * DURATION (mm-ss):07-10

15.   A computer program product in a computer readable medium for use in a data

processing system, for providing alternate images in an electronic document, the computer

program product comprising:

   instructions for identifying an initial image to be displayed in an electronic document;

   instructions for explicitly providing references to alternate images of the initial image

within the same electronic document, wherein the alternate images differ from the initial image

in size and resolution, and wherein the alternate images are different-sized versions of the initial

image;

   instructions for displaying the initial image;

   instructions for providing a selector for accessing the alternate images; and

   responsive to receiving user selection input, instructions for replacing the initial image

with an alternate image and reformatting the electronic document.

16.   A computer program product in a computer readable medium for use in a data

processing system, for accessing alternate images in an electronic document, the computer

program product comprising:

   instructions for receiving a display of an initial image in an electronic document;

   instructions for selecting an alternate image from a plurality of images by means of a

selector, wherein the alternate images are provided within the same electronic document using

image tags contained within the same electronic document; and

   instructions for receiving a display of the alternate image in place of the initial image in

the electronic document, wherein the alternate image differs from the initial image in size and

resolution.

17.   A system for providing alternate images in an electronic document, comprising:

an identification component which identifies an initial image to be displayed in an electronic document;

a storage component which explicitly provides references to alternate images of the initial image within the same electronic document, wherein the alternate images differ from the initial image in size and resolution, and wherein the alternate images are different-sized versions of the initial image;

a display device which displays the initial image;

a selector which selects the alternate images; and

an image changer which, responsive to receiving user selection input, replaces the initial image with an alternate image and reformats the electronic document.

18.   A system for accessing alternate images in an electronic document, comprising:

a display device which receives and displays an initial image in an electronic document;

a selector which selects an alternate image from a plurality of images, wherein the alternate images are provided within the same electronic document using image tags contained within the same electronic document; and

a receiving component which receives and displays an alternate image in place of the initial image in the electronic document, wherein the alternate image differs from the initial image in size and resolution.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

1.   "The Internet Spec List", Internet File & Protocol Standards,
        http://www.graphcomp.com/info/specs/specs.html, retrieved 08/02/05, pp. 1-4.

The

Internet Spec List

Internet File & Protocol Standards

Keywords: [   ] Search

[RFCs | Name/type resolution | Transports | Plugins]
[Formatting | Languages]
[3D | Compression | Multi-media | Multi-User Domains]
[Security | Other References]

Request For Comments (RFC)

RFCs form the basis for all official specifications on the Internet. This link provides a search engine for locating various RFCs.

The Entire List of RFCs

Name Resolution & Type Standards

Internet 2 and 3 letter Country Codes

Internet Addressing (URI, URL, URN, URC)

Multipurpose Internet Mail Extentions (MIME) Media Content-types

Domain Name System (DNS) and Light-weight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)

Transport Standards

Internet Protocol (IP)

User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

http://www.graphcomp.com/info/specs/specs.html

The Internet Spec List   Page 2 of 4

- Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
- Internet Protocol - "Next Generation" (TCP/IX)
- Internet Services by (Port Number)
- Electronic Mail Protocols: (SMTP, POP, IMAP, DNS-MX, PEM)
- File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
- Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) & Common Gateway Interface (CGI)
- Real Time Protocol (RTP draft)
- Internet Imaging Protocol (IIP - PDF format)

Plugins and Parts

- Web Client Plugins (Java, NCAPI, ActiveX)
- Web Server Plugins (CGI, ISAPI, NSAPI)
- Java Beans
- OLE/COM/DCOM
- OpenDoc/CORBA/SOM
- Xerox Parc's Inter-Language Unification (ILU)

Document Markup Languages

- Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) & Hyper-Text Markup Language (HTML)
- MIME Enriched Text Format (RFC 1563)
- Microsoft's Rich Text Format (RTF)

Portable/Interpretive Programming Languages

- Java & JavaScript
- Practical Extraction and Report Language (PERL)
- Python
- TCL

3D Specifications

http://www.graphcomp.com/info/specs/specs.html

The Internet Spec List   Page 3 of 4

  Virtual Reality Modeling Language (VRML)
  Java3D Class Libs
  AutoDesk's Drawing Exchange Format (DXF)

Compression

  Compression Specs
  Archiving Specs
  comp.compression.research FAQ

Multimedia File Formats

  Microsoft's Streaming ActiveMovie
  FlashPix - Dynamic Resolution Image Format (PDF format)
  Portable Network Graphics Format (PNG - Draft 9)
  Graphics Interchange Format (GIF)
  Independent JPEG Group's JPEG/GIF/PNG Source
  JPEG File Interchange Format (JFIF)
  Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG)
  MPEG Extension to AVI
  MIDI Manufacturers Association

Multi-User Interfaces

  Multi-User Domains
  Internet Relay Chat (IRC) - RFC 1459
  Unix Talk
  ANSI Color and Other Terminal Controls

Security Protocols and Specifications

  Useful information regarding internet security

Other References

http://www.graphcomp.com/info/specs/specs.html   8/2/2005

The Internet Spec List   Page 4 of 4

International Standards Organization (ISO)

National Institute of Standards & Technology (NIST)

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)

Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)

RTP - A Real Time Protocol proposal

Intel's Developer Technologies Page

Microsoft's Internet Development Toolbox

[Top of Page]
[RFCs | Name/type resolution | Transports | Plugins]
[Formatting | Languages]
[3D | Compression | Multi-media | Multi-User Domains]
[Security | Other References]

---

http://www.graphcomp.com/info/specs/specs.html

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

There are no related proceedings.